

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

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OUR NATIONAL CONGRESS.—THE MESSAGE—PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Second Session of the Forty-third Congress of the United States will convene regularly at the National Capitol in Washington on Monday next. The first business after the organization will be the reception of the President's Message. This document is always awaited with much interest, not only by members of Congress and by other officers of government, but by politicians generally and by all good and enlightened citizens throughout the land. Owing to the peculiar state of the country, the universal depression of business, the political turmoil in many of the states, the serious and wide spread agitation of certain radical questions which some conceive to have been pronounced upon at the late elections, as inflation of the currency, transportation of produce to the seaboard, official patronage and reform in the civil service, specie payments, integrity and efficiency with economy in every department of the government—all of which are supposed to affect the industrial interests of the whole country, the President's message is looked for this year with an anxiety seldom felt heretofore.

There is good reason for this too, illustrating as it does the political wisdom of the founders of the Constitution in making it the duty of the President.

"From time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

For he is peculiarly qualified by his relations to the government and to the country, and by his natural discernment, his shrewd observations and his six years' official experience and training, to survey the whole ground, to comprehend the true interests of all sections of the country and the needs of every department of the government, as no other man can. These considerations may well secure respect for his Message at this time and give great weight to his recommendations.

It is fortunate for the well being of all interests, that the President is not a new, inexperienced, untried man. President Grant is no Charlatan, indulging in untested theories or balancing unknown hypotheses expatiating in glittering generalities or riding experimental hobbies. He is eminently sagacious, deliberate and practical, honest, patriotic and persistent. And since the battle of 1874, as the sword in the hands of the people, has cut the Gordian knot and loosed him from the ties of Party straight-jackets, we predict that he will now assert his independence of oracular and dogmatic political partizans, and prove himself more than ever trustworthy and capable of being the head and representative, the exponent and administrator of the beliefs and estate of Forty Millions of American Citizens.

We have never lost confidence in President Grant and we feel it our duty and our pleasure to support his just measures of administration by checking a spirit of censorious criticism and groundless fault finding. Probably among his first measures will be the removal of those executive officers, whether of the cabinet or of lower grades, whose official conduct has rendered them obnoxious to public censure and brought odium upon his administration. We hope he will not hesitate or delay to apply the pruning knife vigorously and skillfully in this direction, and call into the service only such as will evince capacity, fidelity and zeal, and who will co-operate with him to advance the best interests of the nation and to crown his administration with glory and honor. And President Grant is just the discerning and resolute man to do this wisely and effectively.

CONSTITUTION AND PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

I. PRELIMINARY HISTORY.

Our country, formerly a Colony of Great Britain until 1776, in that year on the 4th of July, by the ever memorable Declaration of Independence, dissolved its connection with the British Crown; and, after a revolutionary struggle of seven years, achieved its independence; which the mother country was compelled to acknowledge by a Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris on the third of September, 1783.

From 1781 to 1789, when the Constitution was ratified, the country had existed under Articles of Confederation, but on the 4th of March, 1789, the thirteen States became a unit under the new constitution with the Latin phrase *E Pluribus Unum* (one from many) for its motto, and George Washington its first President to administer its government.

The United States thus became a consolidated Sovereign Republic from March 4th, 1789. A Republic is a Commonwealth or State in which the exercise of sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. It differs from a Democracy, in which the people exercise the power.

II. THE GRAND DEPARTMENTS.

THE LEGISLATIVE.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE JUDICIAL.

THE SENATE; THE REPRESENTATIVES.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PRESIDENT.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NAVY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE CORPS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COAST AND GEODYSY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROTECTION.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENSE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ORDER.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC MORALITY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC VIRTUE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HONOR.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC REVERENCE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RESPECT.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMIRATION.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ESTEEM.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CONSIDERATION.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC REGARD.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ATTENTION.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CURIOSITY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INQUIRY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSPECTION.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SURVEILLANCE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC VIGILANCE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WATCHFULNESS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CAUTION.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DILIGENCE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INDUSTRY.

ers of sovereignty in person. It differs from a Monarchy, in which the sovereign power is in the hands of a king or emperor; though sometimes these also are restricted by a constitution and are called limited monarchies.

The Government of the United States is comprised in three Departments—the Legislative, the Executive, the Judicial.

The Legislative.

The Executive.

The Judicial.

The Senate; The Representatives.

The House of Representatives.

The President.

The Vice President.

The Secretary of State.

The Department of the Treasury.

The Department of the Interior.

The Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Commerce.

The Department of Justice.

The Department of War.

The Department of Navy.

The Department of Marine Corps.

The Department of Coast and Geodysy.

The Department of Mines.

The Department of Public Buildings.

The Department of Public Works.

The Department of Public Lands.

The Department of Public Education.

The Department of Public Health.

The Department of Public Charity.

The Department of Public Assistance.

The Department of Public Protection.

The Department of Public Defense.

The Department of Public Order.

The Department of Public Safety.

The Department of Public Morality.

The Department of Public Virtue.

The Department of Public Honor.

The Department of Public Reverence.

The Department of Public Respect.

The Department of Public Admiration.

The Department of Public Esteem.

The Department of Public Consideration.

The Department of Public Regard.

The Department of Public Attention.

The Department of Public Interest.

The Department of Public Curiosity.

The Department of Public Inquiry.

The Department of Public Examination.

The Department of Public Inspection.

The Department of Public Surveillance.

The Department of Public Vigilance.

The Department of Public Watchfulness.

The Department of Public Caution.

The Department of Public Diligence.

The Department of Public Industry.

The Department of Public Labor.

The Department of Public Enterprise.

The Department of Public Initiative.

The Department of Public Energy.

The Department of Public Power.

The Department of Public Force.

The Department of Public Strength.

The Department of Public Vigor.

The Department of Public Activity.

The Department of Public Motion.

The Department of Public Progress.

The Department of Public Advancement.

The Department of Public Elevation.

The Department of Public Exaltation.

The Department of Public Ennoblement.

The Department of Public Glorification.

The Department of Public Honorification.

The Department of Public Sanctification.

The Department of Public Dedication.

The Department of Public Commitment.

The Department of Public Devotion.

The Department of Public Affection.

The Department of Public Love.

The Department of Public Charity.

The Department of Public Kindness.

The Department of Public Goodness.

The Department of Public Beauty.

The Department of Public Grace.

The Department of Public Favor.

The Department of Public Mercy.

be able to confer personally with some of you, and to find out more fully the mind of the clergy and laity of the diocese. And now, with all the facts and information before me; after the most careful consideration, and looking to God for his special help and guidance, I am fully persuaded of my duty to accept the high office and responsibilities to which you have called me with such singular and hearty unanimity.

To you, therefore, as chosen representatives, and through you to the diocese, I hereby communicate my formal acceptance of the office of a Bishop in the Church of God, provided the ecclesiastical authority of other dioceses shall confirm my election and consent to my consecration.

To those who know the blessings and comforts I have had here in ministering to the noble parish, from which this action seems me, I need not say that my decision has cost me much anxiety and pain. If in my future work among you I shall have the same cordial support I have had here, I could ask no more without asking an impossible service at your hands.

During the coming weeks and always I crave your earnest prayers, dear brethren, that I may have grace and strength sufficient for the sacred work to which, in God's name, I now and here commit myself for the remainder of my life and ministry, whether that be long or short. I can only pledge myself to the Church and to you a full and honest consecration of myself, all I am, and all I have, to my work, while in advance I beg your considerate forbearance, if in anything I seem to fall short of the noble men who have preceded me in this holy office.

In love and zeal "striving together for the faith of the Gospel," and in the building up of Christ's Kingdom, may we be true yoke-fellows in our work, while we look up to Him for a blessing who alone can give the increase here or the reward of faithful service hereafter.

Commending you, dear brethren, and the whole diocese to God's loving care, I am, believe me, faithfully your friend and servant.

JOHN SCARBOROUGH.

NEW YORK.

KING KALAKAUA.—The King of the Sandwich Islands is on a visit to the United States. He arrived at San Francisco on Sunday last and landed amidst the booming of cannon from the national war vessels in the harbor. A military escort, ordered by the Governor, and a considerable entourage by an immense throng of people, gathered to witness the landing, set at defiance the Christian sentiment of a sacred Sabbath and set a bad example to his Majesty, King Kalakaua.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.—A telegram from London says: A circular letter from Archbishop Manning was read in all the Catholic churches of the diocese on Sunday, declaring that all persons who do not accept the doctrine of Papal infallibility cease to be Catholics.

IN MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH.—Mayor Havemeyer died at noon Monday, in the City Hall, struck down suddenly by apoplexy. He had been severely chilled by exposure during a long walk on his way to the office, and the severity of the shock, with the unusual exertion, was more than so aged a man could sustain. After reaching his room he sat down, tried vainly to shake off the insensibility which was coming on him, and, struggling a few painful moments died. He was 71 years old, and the first Mayor of New York who died in office.

JONATHAN STURGES, an old and respected merchant of New York, died at his residence, on Sunday, of pneumonia, aged 73 years. At his funeral, on Tuesday, Rev. Dr. John Hall paid the following tribute: "A desire for success, the speaker said, may make a man honest and industrious; a love of distinction may make him active in public matters; a love of honor may make him moral; but in the formation of a religious life the influence of the Holy Spirit must be recognized, and this was the real power and genuine glory of Jonathan Sturges."

HOMES MATTERS.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre.

Nov. & Dec. 26 27 28 29 30 1 2

At 7 A.M. 23° 22° 34° 42° 20° 15° 28°

At Noon 36° 44° 44° 35° 27° 32° 40°

At 9 P.M. 28° 32° 44° 33° 23° 30° 31°

BLOOMFIELD.

TOWN COUNCIL—BLOOMFIELD.

Regular meeting, November 27.

Present Messrs. Beach, Oakes, Potter, Van Houten, Bedford and Sherman.

Communication received from Montclair Railway Company, saying they will repair bridges.

It was resolved that the Clerk notify Mr. Campbell, Collector to pay to School Trustees all the money he has on hand for school account, and to appropriate money on hand to debts of Township as per warrant by the Town Committee.

The following bills were ordered paid and warrants issued therefor:—Montclair Gas Company to October 1st, \$1,455.17, lighting account; R. N. Dodd, horse hire, \$80.00; contingent account; J. G. Keyler, \$43.00; contingent account; C. Van Houten, \$15.00; road account; Moses Dodd, constable, \$50.00; contingent account.

The Clerk was ordered to notify R. N. Dodd that the Council will not be responsible for any more horse hire.

The Clerk was ordered to notify Peter McKinney to remove stone from Central Avenue, opposite Library building.

A communication was received from Moses W. Dodd, in relation to widening Washington Avenue, and placed on file; and the Chairman was requested to answer it, expressing the wish of the Committee that they could allow his fence from his Homestead to the Railroad to remain, but their inability to control parties on the other side of the street, necessitates their stating explicitly, that unless he consents to widen the street by dedication, it will be widened according to law.

SIDE WALK.—We are glad to see that a plank side walk is being laid on Bloomfield and Park Avenues, in front of Mr. Wild's residence. This will make the side walk continuous from the Centre, by the way of those Avenues, to the fine residence on Highland Avenue at Ridgewood.

There is a great need and an earnest call for a sidewalk on Franklin street, from

Dr. White's residence to Liberty street. It is a long standing discredit to the property fronting that fine street at that point, that this want should remain unsupplied. Whose neglect is it?

SOCIETY.—This has been a week of life and enjoyment in Bloomfield society. A reception party for Mr. and Mrs. Morton Coggeshall was given on Thursday evening by Mrs. Dr. J. A. Davis. It was not a large company, but quiet, refined and very enjoyable.

On Wednesday evening, the Methodist people had a very pleasant Church social at their parsonage, which was much enjoyed in a very rational way by a large number.

The same evening the Presbyterian people had a Church social at the residence of the Misses Dodd on Central Avenue. A number of the Westminster congregation and some of the Baptist Church contributed to the social pleasures of the evening by their presence and conversation. We think all went away much gratified.

ANNUAL MEETING.—We are desired to state that the Citizens' Protective Association will hold its annual meeting for election of officers and other business on Saturday evening next, in the Presbyterian Lecture room at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, has called on us to desire our efforts to arouse the people of the village to an appreciation of the important work which the Library Association have undertaken.

All but the last two installments of the subscriptions to the stock have been called, as we are informed, but a number of subscribers have not responded promptly as the progress of the building requires. The Board of Directors earnestly desire immediate payment and also further subscriptions, or the work must stop.

JOSEPH DODD.

Joseph Dodd, an old and faithful attaché of the General Post Office in this City, died at his home in Jersey City yesterday, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a native of New York, and was familiarly and we believe by courtesy, styled Col. Dodd, as for many years he has been a courier of the mail to Jersey City, and in the General Office, his connection with the service having covered a period of more than sixty years. He originally began work as a sort of mail-carrier, by attending to the delivery of the outgoing letter-bags from this city to parties authorized to receive them at or after crossing the various ferries. There was a time when it was a part of his regular duty to carry the out-bound Washington, Western, and Southern mail to the agents on the mail coach running from Jersey City, and the old man was fond of relating how he used to take the single bag which contained this important matter, toss it on his shoulder, and trudge with it to the ferry, where he would carry it to the Jersey side, where, at an inn adjacent to the landing place, the coach with armed mail guards was usually in waiting to receive the bag. It was a favorite joke with the old gentleman in later years, as he watched the loading of the double-team wagons which are required at the present day to convey the same line of mails to the Jersey railway depots, to tell the employees engaged in the work that he had seen the time, when he was a young man, that he used to do, unaided, the work that they, horses and all, now make so much noise about. The mails of the present day, corresponding to those which, in a single bag, Col. Dodd used to carry, bear his shoulder and carry the foot of Liberty street, weigh several tons. Later on in life Col. Dodd was interested in mail transportation contracts, under the old system, but the era of railways made the business too colossal for his method and usurped his functions. For some years he has been a sort of privileged employee of the General Office, and on the occasion of breaking ground in the City Hall Park for the foundation of the New Post Office, the old veteran was accorded the post of honor and turned up the first spadeful of earth. This special preference was shown him as being probably the oldest attaché ever connected with the Postal Department of the public service. He was an older brother of our esteemed fellow citizen, Zephiah Dodd.

MONTCLAIR.

TOWN COUNCIL—MONTCLAIR.

All members present.

Sundry bills for support of poor ordered paid; also bill of Taylor, Bros. & Co., for repair of side walks.

The assessments for opening and working Cliffside Avenue were ratified and approved.

Committee appointed to have sign boards conspicuously placed at all road crossings, according to the recent law on this subject.

Overseer of Poor and Town Clerk appointed committee to collect from Justices of the Peace, certain fines due the Township for years 72-73.

REAL ESTATE.—We spoke last week of marked indications of new activities in real estate in Montclair. Our further inquiries convince us that the tide is surely rising. Now is the time to get upon the swelling flood that leads to fortune. In addition to the houses in progress heretofore reported in these columns, we have to mention now a house building on Washington street, by Mr. Baldwin and another on same street by Mr. Chittenden; a fine house on Union street by Mr. Crane; two others going up on the "old road," one on Bay Avenue; one on Central Avenue; one on Montclair Avenue and preparations by Mr. Tower and by Mr. Mann for several others.

The very few houses here that are unoccupied at the present time, do not detract from the hopeful future that looms up before us. Those cases have assignable causes consistent with our remarks.

LECTURES.—Rev. Mr. Bradford's first lecture of Overland Travel was giving on Tuesday evening at the Congregational

Church to a large audience; who were greatly delighted with the entertainment and the valuable information, which was communicated in such a graphic manner as to beguile the hearers into an impression that they were themselves witnessing the living scenes described. It is presumed the succeeding lectures will be more interesting still, as they depict scenes that are newer and more remote. The second lecture occurs next Tuesday evening.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, DEC. 1, 1874.

THE SHAKERS IN NEW YORK.

The Convention of Shakers held in Steinway Hall, last Sunday, excited a great deal of interest about town, as was shown by the very large attendance in the afternoon and evening. About ten men and an equal number of women occupied the stage, the women being dressed in picturesque costumes, consisting of purple dresses and white mantles about the shoulders. The men were attired with their usual simplicity. Some of the addresses touching upon sociological topics were not remarkable for their propriety. Elder Loomis, a somewhat aged man, dressed in a blue flannel suit, entered so deeply and earnestly upon the subject of procreation, that before his address was concluded there were a number of vacant seats that had been occupied by ladies when he began speaking. Other prominent celebrities of each sex delivered addresses upon different subjects during the afternoon session.

According to the theology of the Shakers, there are two classes of people, namely: the Esau class and the Jacob class. God blesses the first class physically and the second spiritually. All man's labor being for his mouth, the Jacobites must eat spiritual food or manna, and the Esauites, earthly food. As a nation, our stomachs at present predominate over our consciences, and the love of money over the love of its use. Health and comfort, morality and religion, the good of the present generation and the welfare of the future are completely subordinated to appetite and looks. If any one stops for a moment to inquire if what he does is right, he is at once ostracized from the circle as an infidel. The question of food is the question of the soul. A change of diet is a change of the social system, either for better or for worse. Hitherto the changes made by the American people have been from bad to worse. The dietary of the young at the present day is one that the aged should be ashamed to die upon. The stock of young Jacobites is being increased and digested in physiological conscience. The waists of females are small only because they wish to let the world know that they are equally unfit and unwilling to become mothers. Jesus was practically impracticable during his life because he went to such extremes in his conduct. He formulated his ideal organization. He labored in the wilderness of abstract ideas. And of such is Shakerism.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE AND THE SECRET SERVICE.

The trial known as the "Safe Burglary Trial," is now in its seventh week of continuance. The testimony on both sides has revealed the most disgusting state of official corruption; and if a verdict be reached the country will indeed have cause for thanksgiving. The government could not have had an exceedingly difficult task, and it is not probable that they will be able to procure a conviction. The best that can be expected is, what is called a "hang jury," by which is meant a disagreement. It is rumored in circles where the matter is still under discussion, that this trial will not be the end of the case. In Newark there are some interesting cases to be tried, growing out of the testimony given on both sides of the case in Washington. Where it will all end it would be difficult now to predict; but one may well consider whether the so-called "Secret Service" of the Treasury Department has ever accomplished enough good to justify its existence; and if the final result shall be the abolishing of that branch of the service entirely, it will really have accomplished a much-needed good to the country at large.

AN ARCADEAN RECEPTION—BRADFORD'S PAINTING.

The Arcadian Club gave a reception on Saturday evening last to Dr. I. H. Hayes, the distinguished Arctic explorer. The only thing that was at all out of taste were two pictures by Bradford, which hung upon the club